



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

are well arranged under the various heads into which he has divided the subject. He treats first of the general principles of the tort liability of municipal corporations. Then in the subsequent chapters he illustrates and amplifies that liability in its varying phases and relations, *e. g.*, ultra vires torts, acts of officers and agents, liability as property owner, and in relation to bridges, highways, drains, etc.

Many American decisions are cited and their effect is given. On account of the nature of the subject English decisions are not given as authority. The work is exclusively a treatise on this branch of the law as it exists in the United States.

The author disarms criticism of his failure to deduce any very general proposition on the subject, at the outset, by the plea of impossibility. This he claims, upon good authority, is generally conceded. It is submitted that its impossibility renders the problem all the more worthy of attack. Though, perhaps, this sort of a treatise would better leave the problem unassailed.

At all events, it is believed that the volume will prove extremely useful. The style is clear and conclusive. The footnotes are full and valuable. Worthy of especial comment is the excellent plan of giving the citation as well as the name of the case in the Table of Cases. There is a good subject index, and a clear outline in the Table of Contents. The book upon the shelves of any lawyer will prove its own best commendation.

T. M. P.

---

LESSONS IN LAW FOR WOMEN. By WALTER S. COX. Pp. 368 and xi. New York: Brentano, 1900.

With the exception of the title and short introduction, this little book might well be simply entitled "Lessons in Law." There is nothing in the text to distinguish it as a book especially for women, or from the usual attempt to state the elementary principles of the law in a form which will be comprehensible to the minds of men who have not been trained in legal study. In the attempt to do the latter the author has been successful. His statements are clear, concise and comprehensible, and generally made in the simple language he claims to have chosen. He does, however, frequently use terms which are found in actual experience most confusing to persons not accustomed to them. For example, he uses the terms, "*Cestui qui Use*," "*Cestui qui Trust*," "*Feoffee to Uses*," without a clear explanation as to their meaning, for it cannot be expected that a person entirely unacquainted with legal phraseology should understand an explanation given almost entirely in legal terms.

The fact seems to be that under the present state of the law it is no longer necessary to write books on law for women as a

class, and that it never has been possible to write books on law, for men or women, which, however elementary, are not liable to involve the untrained mind in perplexity, and possibly lead it into error.

If such books are to be written, it would seem that the beginning should be at the other end. The man or woman of business, the teacher, the artist, the journalist, does not as a rule thirst for the general principles of the law. They do not, however, wish to be ignorant of certain things in regard to their business, their property, their right to be protected against certain forms of wrong, and their right of redress when such wrong has been committed against them. The book which shall tell a woman what she has to do when she rents a house, and when she wants to give it up; explain the bewildering things that a widow may have to do when the death of her husband throws her suddenly into the business world, with property both real and personal to manage; which will give her some practical idea of the legal claims which may encumber it, and the things which she will have to do in regard to them, might also be elementary and misleading, but it would answer some of the questions which she must ask, and to which she does not always get an answer that satisfies her. Such a book would be far more difficult to write than it is to set forth the general principles of the law. Perhaps this is the reason that we get, instead, these books, excellent in their way, but which, after all, do little more than attempt to modernize and simplify Blackstone.

*M. C. K.*